pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
BUREAU OF SAFE DRINKING WATER

2016 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWSID #: 4310012 NAME: HUNTINGDON BOROUGH WATER DEPARTMENT

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, ó hable con alguien que lo entienda. (This report contains important information about your drinking water. Have someone translate it for you, or speak with someone who understands it.)

WATER SYSTEM INFORMATION:

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact STEVE WILLIAMS at (814)643-3290. We want you to be informed about your water supply. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held the first Thursday of each month at 2:00 pm in the Huntingdon Borough Office.

SOURCE(S) OF WATER:

Our water source(s) is/are: (Name-Type-Location)

The watershed stretches from Pine Grove Mountain (Rt.26 north of Huntingdon) to Belleville Mountain (Rt. 305 northeast of Huntingdon) to our intake dam near East Penn Street. The intake's watershed covers approximately 132 square miles and produces on average 60 million gallons of water daily. The intake dam holds approximately 6 million gallons of water and the water filtration plant withdraws approximately 1.5 million gallons of water daily for production. 15 municipalities in Centre, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties are within the watershed area. The Standing Stone Creek watershed is mostly forested (84%) with some areas of agriculture (15%) the other (1%) comprising of urban or developed areas.

A *Source Water Assessment* of our source(s) was completed by the PA Department of Environmental Protection (Pa. DEP). The Assessment has found that our source(s) of is/are potentially most susceptible to [insert potential *Sources of Contamination* listed in your *Source Water Assessment Summary*]. Overall, our source(s) has/have [little, moderate, high] risk of significant contamination. A summary report of the Assessment is available on the *Source Water Assessment & Protection web* page at (http://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wc/Subjects/SrceProt/SourceAssessment/default.htm). Complete reports were distributed to municipalities, water supplier, local planning agencies and PADEP offices. Copies of the complete report are available for review at the Pa. DEP South Central Regional Office, Records Management Unit at (717) 705-4700.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (800-426-4791).

MONITORING YOUR WATER:

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The following tables show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015. The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data is from prior years in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. The date has been noted on the sampling results table.

DEFINITIONS:

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Minimum Residual Disinfectant Level (MinRDL) - The minimum level of residual disinfectant required at the entry point to the distribution system.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

pCi/L = picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb = parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppm = parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppq = parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

ppt = parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

HEALTH EFFECTS:

NO MCL'S OR TREATMENT TECHNIQUES WERE EXCEEDED.

OTHER VIOLATIONS:

WE ARE PLEASED TO REPORT THERE WERE NO VIOLATIONS FOR THE 2016 YEAR.

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION:

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DEP prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (800-426-4791).

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DETECTED SAMPLE RESULTS:

Chemical Contaminants								
Contaminant	**MCL in CCR Units**	**MCLG**	**Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
Chlorine (ppm)	MRDL=4	MRDL=4	0.80	0.36-0.80	ppm	01/2016	N	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA) (ppb)	60	N/A	43.15	5.49-66.0	ppb	2016	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes) (ppb)	80	N/A	49.20	18.3-85.5	ppb	2016	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.029	.029-.029	ppm	5/24/2016	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2*	4	0.36	-	ppm	5/24/2016	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

*EPA's MCL for fluoride is 4 ppm. However, Pennsylvania has set a lower MCL to better protect human health.

Entry Point Disinfectant Residual							
Contaminant	**Minimum Disinfectant Residual**	**Lowest Level Detected**	**Range of Detections**	**Units**	**Sample Date**	**Violation Y/N**	**Sources of Contamination**
CHLORINE	0.2	0.33	0.33-1.49	ppm	07/20/2016	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	90th Percentile Value	Units	# of Sites Above AL of Total Sites	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Lead	15	0	4.37	ppb	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.
Copper	1.3	1.3	0.185	ppm	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing.

Microbial

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Highest # or % of Positive Samples	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria	For systems that collect <40 samples/month: • More than 1 positive monthly sample For systems that collect ≥ 40 samples/month: • 5% of monthly samples are positive	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform Bacteria or *E. coli*	0	0	0	N	Human and animal fecal waste

Turbidity

Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Sample Date	Violation Y/N	Source of Contamination
Turbidity	TT=1 NTU for a single measurement	0	0.28	6/3/16	N	Soil runoff.
	TT= at least 95% of monthly samples≤0.3 NTU		100%	2016	N	

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Contaminant	Range of % Removal Required	Range of percent removal achieved	Number of quarters out of compliance	Violation Y/N	Sources of Contamination
TOC	25%-45%	32.4%-62.8%	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

HEALTH EFFECTS:

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OTHER VIOLATIONS:

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EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION:

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater run-off, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA and DEP prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA and DEP regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's *Safe Drinking Water Hotline* (800-426-4791).

Information about Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. HUNTINGDON BORO WATER DEPARTMENT is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at *http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead*.

OTHER INFORMATION:

Although you the consumer only see a few of the test results listed above, some of the other testing that is performed include, but is not limited to Arsenic,Inorganic Chemicals and Volatile Chemicals. We at the Huntingdon Borough Water Filtration Plant continually monitor the quality of the water source/supply to the finished product with some of the most modern testing equipment available. This equipment is constantly calibrated, tested and upgraded to provide correct monitoring results. Although we constantly monitor the quality of water here in the Filtration Plant we also use an independent, certified lab in Altoona, Pa. for sample testing. The Huntingdon Borough Water Department strives to provide top quality water to every tap that we serve. We ask that all of our customers help to protect our water resources and to help protect the environment for future generation.

Consumer Confidence Reports (CCRs)

Understanding Your Water Quality and Consumer Confidence Reports

Do you ever wonder what is in your drinking water? If your water has an undesirable taste, odor or color, or you want to learn more about your water quality, you may want to look in detail at your water quality report for the cause of these issues. Water quality reports help you identify if there are contaminants present in your tap water and how these may affect your health.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires most community water systems to provide customers with an annual water quality report or consumer confidence report (CCRs) that provide detailed information about the quality of your drinking water during the past year.

Most homeowners will automatically receive a copy of the report each year. People living in apartments or condominiums may not receive a copy directly, but can still access this information on their community's website or by calling the local water department.

Water reports can look a little technical, but they are actually fairly easy to read once you know what to look for. Below is a sample water quality report.

Sample Annual Water Quality Report

Contaminant (units)	MCL	MCLG	Average Detected/ Your Water	Range Detected	Violation (Y/N)	Major sources in drinking water	Health effects language
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliform Bacteria	<5%	0	ND	N/A	N	Naturally present in the environment	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.01	N/A	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits	Some people who drink water containing barium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience an increase in their blood pressure.
Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.18	0.12 - 0.24	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.
DISINFECTION CHEMICALS	MRDL	MRDLG					
Chlorine (ppm)	4	4	1.2	0.8 - 1.4	N	Water additive to control microbes	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	MCL	MCLG					
TTHMs [Total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	80	N/A	48	24.1 - 67.5	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Interpreting the Results of Your Report

As you can see in the graphic above, the water quality report contains important information about your drinking water. The key items to review include:

- **Contaminant or parameter name** - Refers to the particular substance being analyzed in the water, such as lead.
- **Unit** - Refers to the unit of measurement in which a particular contaminant is being reported, such as parts per million (ppm).

- **MCLG** - Maximum contaminant level goal. Indicates the minimum level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- **MCL** - Maximum contaminant level. Indicates the highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water.
- **Amount detected** - The level at which the contaminant was detected in your water supply reported either as an average for the year or as a range.
- **Violation** - A yes in this column indicates your community had a contaminant present in the water that exceeded an MCL.
- **Source** - This column indicates the potential source of a particular contaminant, such as naturally present, an additive or the result of contamination from a particular form of business.

Comparing Your Water Results

To determine if a particular contaminant is present in your drinking water at a level that is near or exceeds federal or state guidelines, compare the level shown in the "Amount Detected" column to the level shown in the "MCL" column.

You can also compare the amount detected in your water supply to the level shown in the "MCLG" column. Keep in mind that the MCLG level is simply a target goal, not a requirement. Water utilities are currently required to keep contaminant levels below the MCL level, but not below the MCLG level.

Questions About Government Regulations of Water Quality?

The U.S. EPA's safe drinking water hotline at 1-800-426-4791 answers questions regarding the development of the MCL and MCLG levels shown on your report. The hotline staff can answer questions about federal drinking water standards and provide general information on water quality in the United States.

How to Improve Your Water Quality

If your water has a taste, odor or color issue, or you are concerned about the presence of a particular contaminant and are considering the use of a water filter or home water treatment system, you can use the NSF Contaminant Guide to locate a list of products certified to address that issue.

We evaluate hundreds of brands of water treatment devices each year to ensure they meet applicable standards for safety, design and/or performance. You can be confident that NSF certified home water treatment solutions will reduce the contaminants as claimed by the manufacturer, without adding harmful levels of impurities into the water being treated.

Consumer Confidence Reports

Again demonstrating its commitment to public health protection and the public's right-to-know about local environmental information, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is requiring water suppliers to put annual drinking water quality reports into the hands of their customers. These consumer confidence reports, which EPA developed in consultation with water suppliers, environmental groups, and the states, will enable Americans to make practical, knowledgeable decisions about their health and their environment.

While water systems are free to enhance their reports in any useful way, each report must provide consumers with the following fundamental information about their drinking water:

* the lake, river, aquifer, or other source of the drinking water;

* a brief summary of the susceptibility to contamination of the local drinking water source, based on the source water assessments that states are completing over the next five years;

*how to get a copy of the water system's complete source water assessment;

*the level (or range of levels) of any contaminant found in local drinking water, as well as EPA's health-based standard (maximum contaminant level) for comparison;

*the likely source of that contaminant in the local drinking water supply;

*the potential health effects of any contaminant detected in violation of an EPA health standard, and an accounting of the system's actions to restore safe drinking water;

*the water system's compliance with other drinking water-related rules;

*an educational statement for vulnerable populations about avoiding Cryptosporidium;

*educational information on nitrate, arsenic, or lead in areas where these contaminants are detected above 50% of EPA's standard; and

*phone numbers of additional sources of information, including the water system and EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where can I find my water company's Consumer Confidence Report?

http:/www.epa.gov/safewater/ccr1.html

EPA
United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Consumer Confidence Report Rule: A Quick Reference Guide

Overview of the Rule

Title	Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Rule, 40 CFR, Part 141, Subpart O.
Purpose	Improve public health protection by providing educational material to allow consumers to make educated decisions regarding any potential health risks pertaining to the quality, treatment, and management of their drinking water supply.
General Description	The CCR Rule requires all community water systems to prepare and distribute a brief annual water quality report summarizing information regarding source, any detected contaminants, compliance, and educational information.
Utilities Covered	Community water systems (CWSs), all size categories.

Public Health Related Benefits

Implementation of the CCR Rule will result in . . .	▸ Increased consumer knowledge of drinking water quality, sources, susceptibility, treatment, and drinking water supply management. ▸ Increased awareness of consumers to potential health risks, so they may make informed decisions to reduce those risks, including taking steps toward protecting their water supply. ▸ Increased dialogue with drinking water utilities and increased understanding of consumers to take steps toward active participation in decisions that affect public health.

Annual Requirements

CWSs with 15 or more connections or serving at least 25 year round residents must prepare and distribute a CCR to all billing units or service connections.	▸ *April 1* - Deadline for CWS that sells water to another CWS to deliver the information necessary for the buyer CWS to prepare their CCR (req. outlined in 40 CFR 141.152). ▸ *July 1* - Deadline for annual distribution of CCR to customers and State or local primacy agency for report covering January 1 - December 31 of previous calendar year. ▸ *October 1* - (or 90 days after distribution of CCR to customers, whichever is first) - Deadline for annual submission of proof of distribution to State or local primacy agency. ▸ A system serving 100,000 or more persons must also post its current year's report on a publicly accessible site on the Internet. Many systems choose to post their reports at the following EPA website http://yosemite.epa.gov/ogwdw/ccr.nsf/america. ▸ All systems must make copies of the report available on request.

Small Water System Flexibility

- With the permission of the Governor of a State (or designee), or where the tribe has primacy, in lieu of mailing, systems serving fewer than 10,000 persons may publish their CCR in a local newspaper.*
- With the permission of the Governor of a State (or designee), or where the tribe has primacy, in lieu of mailing and/or publication, systems serving 500 or fewer persons may provide a notice stating the report is available on request.*

*Questions regarding whether the necessary permission has been granted should be addressed to the local State or primacy agency.

Major Provisions to be Included in the CCR	
Water System Information	
	Name/phone number of contact person.
	Information on public participation opportunities (time and place for meetings or hearings).
	Information for non-English speaking populations (if applicable).
Source of Water	
	Type (ex. groundwater or surface water), commonly used name, and location of water sources (ex. Potomac River, Snake River Plain Aquifer, etc.) (Exact locations/coordinates of wells and intakes should not be included for security reasons.)
	Availability of source water assessment.
	Brief summary on potential sources of contamination (if available).
Definitions	